The A. F. of L. Weekly News Service gives news accounts and editorial interpretations of matters affecting labor countries in the other world, legislative, and judicial decisions, and matters other labor papers of benefit in the trade union movement.

AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR

WEEKLY NEWS SERVICE

SAVE FOOD—Help Relieve Famine Abroad

Entered as second-class matter September 30, 1914, at the Post Office at Washington, D. C., under the Act of August 24, 1912. Acceptance for mailing at special rate of postage provided for in Sec. 1103, Act of October 3, 1917, authorized July 12, 1918.

WHOLE NO. 1838 — WILLIAM GREEN, President — WASHINGTON, D. C., TUESDAY, JULY 2, 1946 — GEORGE MEANY, Secretary-Treasurer — VOL. 36, NO. 27

Congress Blamed By Green For Much of Labor's Unrest

Can't Curb Disputes By Banning Strikes, He Tells Committee

Washington, D. C.—Congress can't cure labor disputes by outlawing strikes, AFL President William Green bluntly warned a House Labor Subcommittee studying labor-management relations.

At the same time Mr. Green charged Congress with much of the responsibility for the present labor unrest because it disregarded pleas by President Truman and labor for legislation "to meet the human needs of reconversion" while it hastened relief for corporations.

Emphasizing that labor disputes can be held to a minimum only by removing their basic causes, he chided Congress for plunging headlong into punitive, anti-labor legislation.

"I say flatly that compulsion will not work," he declared. "The strike cannot be made illegal without subjecting workers to involuntary servitude. Compulsion won't work unless this country is prepared to march down the road to totalitarian government."

Citing the great sacrifices made by American workers throughout the war, Mr. Green explained that, with the coming of peace, American industry, both labor and management, embarked on a difficult and challenging task of reconversion. Both wanted only industrial peace, he said, but when brought face to face with the war-time problems of high costs and wages, they found their differences wide and sometimes irreconcilable.

As take-home pay fell, as the number of jobs dropped off while living costs climbed, strikes, he said, were inevitable. Most of these, he pointed out, were settled quickly by collective negotiation. In other cases peaceful green short, negotiations broke down and a spirit of hysteria began sweeping over the Nation.

"The ready answer and the easy remedy offered was anti-labor laws," he said. "Without study and deliberation, without investigation of the causes and an appraisal of the effectiveness of the cure, legislation was hastily, carelessly and recklessly drafted in both houses of Congress. On the very crest of the wave of political unrealism, a bill was even sponsored by persons who long and sought to make it a crime for labor, was designed to rob the American worker of his constitutional rights and deny him the privilege of joining a union of his own choice.

Warning against exaggerated reports as to the number of workers engaged in stoppages since V-J Day, Mr. Green pointed out that the highest influence of any month since the end of the war last year was 815,700 in October. This represented only 3.4 percent of the total number of workers employed.

"This means that while three out of every hundred workers were involved in stoppages, 97 out of every hundred remained hard at work," he added.

"Since April of this year the overall situation has been improving steadily in the major disputes which did involve millions. There were reached cleared the way for continued production and it is significant that strike notices filed under the War Labor Disputes Act, which reached a record high of 5,116 the week of April 17, declined to 340 in the week of May 29, and fluctuated close to that level since."

Collective bargaining, he declared, has been successful in most major labor-management relations for the vast majority of American workers. Last, he pointed out, 4,000,000 workers had their wages and working conditions covered by new agreements. He placed before the House group figures showing that the number of workers involved in post-war stoppages was far less than was generally understood.

At the hearing, Rep. Kelley (D.) of Pennsylvania, chairman of the subcommittee, congratulated Mr. Green on his "forthright and helpful" statement and other members of both Republican and Democratic parties joined in expressions of appreciation for the witness' contribution to the inquiry.

Regret was expressed by the members that representatives of the CIO and U. S. Chamber failed to accept invitations to testify. They noted how Reuther, head of the CIO, had begun the merits of complaints against the Administration's labor legislation if they are not submitted to the inquiry and tested by the rights of cross-examination.

Rep. Lanham (D.) of Indiana declared at the outset the purpose is to find a sane, hard coal subject, to establish a health and welfare fund, and to provide for a royalty which will not require its approval. A similar finding was made in approving the health and welfare fund of 50,000 steel miners, who now are working for the Government.

Excerpts of Green Testimony

Washington, D. C.—Excerpts from testimony of AFL President William Green before special subcommittee of the House Labor Committee holding hearings on basic causes of discontent and differences between management and labor—a study suggested by President Truman.

The eagerness of Congress to enact new and restrictive labor legislation is in sharp contrast with the failure of Congress to eliminate the causes of labor unrest. When the war came to an end, the American Federation of Labor called for the urgent enactment of legislation which labor deemed absolutely necessary to meet the human needs of reconversion. In his message to Congress on September 6, 1945, soon after the termination of hostilities and in his annual message on January 21, 1946, President Truman pleaded with Congress to recognize the imperative need for the enactment of these programs in order to give the American people a firm assurance that Congress was ready to discharge its responsibility toward public welfare.

This program called for legislation to supplement unemployment insurance benefits provided by the several states. This has not been enacted. The President asked amendments to the Social Security Act to broaden the coverage and increase the benefits. This was not done.

The President called for the retention of the U. S. Employment Service in the federal government, at least during the transition. The President urged the adoption of a comprehensive health and medical care program. Congress failed to enact such a program.

The President requested amendments to the Fair Labor Standards Act to increase substantially the level of minimum wages. This proposal has been held in abeyance. The President urged the adoption of a practicable and adequate housing program to bring decent housing within the reach of families of all incomes. At the eleventh hour before the recess the House of Representatives has not yet voted on this vital legislation.

The President requested the establishment of a Permanent Fair Employment Practice Commission. That request went unheeded. The President recommended the enactment of legislation to guarantee collective bargaining rights directly contributing to industrial peace in mines, factories, and shops throughout the nation. This unwise was enhanced by the enactment of a series of decisive actions taken by Congress to help business in reconversion.

Acting swiftly and without hesitation, Congress repealed the excise profits tax. It further liberalized amortization of war facilities and thereby reduced taxes on corporate income. It enacted carry-back provisions of the tax law permitting corporations to obtain refunds on excess profits taxes where the current income is below the excess profits tax credit.

It provided special subsidies in the form of premium payments for the production of building materials and authorized Government purchase creating a guaranteed market for manufacturers of prefabricated houses. It brought the series of these and other acts to a climax in destroying effective price controls.

That is the record. It is a record which shows that the public trust vested in the Congress by the people to safeguard their economic future was not equitably discharged. It is a record which explains why the workers of America in many sections of industry and trade were compelled to resort to a public and open protest against the curtailment of their income, which destroyed the value of savings and thrust the Government-encouraged rise in prices.

As we look to the future, the legislative remedy against industrial unrest does not lie in the enactment of labor laws. The legislative remedy lies in the equity of laws enacted to safeguard the economic welfare of workers, the farmers and businessmen.

It is my hope that, before it is too late, measures essential to meet the human needs of postwar transition can still be enacted. I am confident that if this public duty is carried out the Congress will encounter little or no limit in discharging a full measure of their private responsibility in the public interest of the people of the United States.

Strikes cannot be outlawed. The strike cannot be made illegal without subjecting workers to involuntary servitude. Experiences abroad and especially the wartime experience of England and Australia, where anti-labor laws prohibiting strikes fail in their purpose and only promote lawlessness.

I say flatly that compulsion will not work, unless this country is prepared to march down the road to totalitarian government. The right to strike, the right to quit work in concert as a protest against unfair working conditions is a vital part of our economic system. Without that right there is no freedom of enforcement. The only society which can enforce restrictions on the right to strike is a totalitarianism. You have heard the question in connection with the recent coal strike, "Can government operate the mines?" Well, nation can mine coal with bayonets by forcing coal miners to stay at work upon penalty of death. Hitler's Germany did it by a rigid straitjacket of all wages, hours and working conditions and by permitting workers to leave their jobs. Restrictions on the right to strike will start this country along the same path. Such restrictions will not effectively curb, they can only succeed by leading in turn to more stringent restrictions. They do not solve the problems of reduced pay, insecurity, and fear which underline maladjustments in our economy. Only a program which attacks these causes will succeed without endangering the entire democratic structure of society.

Ronaldi Assails Red-CIO Policy In Latin Nations

Rio De Janeiro—Deep regret that the CIO continues to support the Communist-led CTAL, which was formed to control the Inter-American Workers Federati-n-was expressed by Serafino Romaldi, an AFL representative engaged in a tour of Latin America.

The CTAL, headed by Vincente Lombardo Toledano, Soviet agent, has engaged "in vicious propaganda against the foreign policy of the United States and principally in trying to distrust hemispheric unity." It is opposed to the Marshall Plan and every program for hemispheric defense.

The contest between Communists and non-communists for control of the Latin America's organized labor, Romaldi said, is especially keen in Brazil, "since Brazil has the largest potential trade union membership of any of the Latin American States."

Expressing belief that Communists have made only limited gains in the fight for control of the labor movement in Brazil, Senor Romaldi proposed establishment of a Brazilian Confederation of Labor, with affiliated unions to be organized on a national scale rather than on a local or state basis as at present.

Regret was expressed by the workers that representatives of the CIO and U. S. Chamber failed to accept invitations to testify. They noted how Reuther, head of the CIO, began the merits of complaints against the Administration's labor legislation if they are not submitted to the inquiry and tested by the rights of cross-examination.

Rep. Lanham (D.) of Indiana declared at the outset the purpose is to find a sane, hard coal subject, to establish a health and welfare fund, and to provide for a royalty which will not require its approval. A similar finding was made in approving the health and welfare fund of 50,000 steel miners, who now are working for the Government.

FEPC Ends Work After Long Fight

Washington, D. C.—Subject of a long and bitter controversy, the Fair Employment Practices Committee expired June 30 with little regret. The apparent hope that it will be revived at the session of Congress. The agency has had a stormy career in the AFL.

President Truman, accepting "with great regret" the resignations of Chairman Malcolm Ross and five members of the committee, had engaged "in vicious propaganda against the foreign policy of the United States and principally in trying to distrust hemispheric unity." It is opposed to the Marshall Plan and every program for hemispheric defense.

The contest between Communists and non-communists for control of Latin America's organized labor, Romaldi said, is especially keen in Brazil, "since Brazil has the largest potential trade union membership of any of the Latin American States."

Expressing belief that Communists have made only limited gains in the fight for control of the labor movement in Brazil, Senor Romaldi proposed establishment of a Brazilian Confederation of Labor, with affiliated unions to be organized on a national scale rather than on a local or state basis as at present.

Regret was expressed by the workers that representatives of the CIO and U. S. Chamber failed to accept invitations to testify. They noted how Reuther, head of the CIO, began the merits of complaints against the Administration's labor legislation if they are not submitted to the inquiry and tested by the rights of cross-examination.

Rep. Lanham (D.) of Indiana declared at the outset the purpose is to find a sane, hard coal subject, to establish a health and welfare fund, and to provide for a royalty which will not require its approval. A similar finding was made in approving the health and welfare fund of 50,000 steel miners, who now are working for the Government.

WAGE BOARD APPROVES ANTHRACITE PAY RAISE

Washington, D. C.—The contract between United Mine Workers and the anthracite industry, granting an 18½-cent-an-hour increase to 75,000 miners, has been approved by the War Stabilization Board.

The Board, however, refused to grant a portion of the proposed increase, stating that corrections are no "forces to be imported." The Board also rejected the subcommittee emphasized that incorporation would not increase union responsibility—that any strike can be sued in the courts now, just as can any business partnership.

GREEN URGES SENATE KEEP OPA CONTROLS

Washington, D. C.—The imperative need for immediate action to continue price controls was stressed in a telegraphic appeal sent to every member of the Senate by AFL President Green. His message said:

"I appeal to all members of the Senate to act favorably on price control legislation as quickly as possible. The spiral of inflation is mounting. The cost of living is ascending because rent and price controls over commodities which seriously affect the cost of living have been abolished.

"Labor unrest, discontent and heritage struggle with high prices throughout the Nation in event prices continue to mount.

"The remedy for this lies with Congress. I urge you to apply the remedy. Agreed and shift the Bureau of Marine Inspection from the Commerce Department to the Coast Guard.

The law governing reorganization plans requires the approval of only one branch of Congress. Therefore, AFL leaders now are concentrating their efforts to persuade the Senate to follow the House action.

Another plan which was rejected would consolidate the federal housing agencies and would restrict Mr. Elisabeth Reid Wilson to be the Commissioner of the District of Columbia.

Stating the objections to the housing plan, Senator Taft declared: "Management of the House Expenditures Committee, said:

"While the committee favors a permanent consolidation of all related housing agencies under one head, as Chairman Manasco, "it does not believe that the lending agencies, such as the Federal Housing Administration, which insures loans for private builders, and the agencies now placed under the administrative control of the NHA, or any other Federal agency whose primary function is to build houses with Federal funds and manage Federally-owned housing projects."

MUSTER QUITS CIO POST IN ANTI-RED PROTEST

New York City.—Morris Muster resigned as president of the United Packinghouse Workers Union because, he said, he could not suffer "to remain head of a Communist controlled organization."

His dramatic charges corroborated what AFL leaders have frequently reiterated—that many CIO unions are dominated by Communists.

"Communistic chicanery and intrigue have captured our international," Muster declared in a statement.

His present plight was foreshadowed when Muster eight years ago led a walk-out of the AFL into the CIO. He was warned at that time that he was opening the door to Communist control of his organization.

George Bucher, Philadelphia brass of the union, said he would be squarely presented to CIO President Phil Murray. Unless Murray agrees to purge the Communists from the union, he said, the anti-Communist forces will withdraw the union and take it out of the CIO.

Senate Approves Bill to Return USES to States

Washington, D. C.—Disregarding the firm opposition of President Truman, the Senate, by voice vote, approved and sent to the House of conferees a bill for return of the United States Employment Service to the States by December 31, 1946.

Soon after the opening of the present session of Congress, either by its supporters or its opponents. However, the Senate and House bills and several broader ones are pending in both the House and Senate, it is not believed that they will get a hearing this Congress in view of the pressure of other legislation.

MAJOR DISPUTES ENDED, DR. STEELMAN BELIEVES

Washington, D. C.—Dr. John R. Steelman, Director of War Mobilization and Reconversion, declared he is convinced that labor and management have settled their major problems and that, with the pipeline of conversion of war plants about complete, production was the big task ahead for the Nation.

"The country is producing more goods and services in terms of 1941 dollars than ever before in its history," he said. "The problem is not that the supply is still inadequate." Dr. Steelman said.

REORGANIZATION PLANS REJECTED

Washington, D. C.—Three distinct proposals by President Truman, in his initial move to reorganize the machinery of the Federal Government, were rejected by the House.

The American Federation of Labor registered strong opposition to plans which would shift the Labor Department of important functions by transferring them to the Security Agency and shift the Bureau of Marine Inspection from the Commerce Department to the Coast Guard.

The law governing reorganization plans requires the approval of only one branch of Congress. Therefore, AFL leaders now are concentrating their efforts to persuade the Senate to follow the House action.

Another plan which was rejected would consolidate the federal housing agencies and would restrict Dr. Elisabeth Reid Wilson to be the Commissioner of the District of Columbia.

Stating the objections to the housing plan, Senator Taft declared: "Management of the House Expenditures Committee, said:

"While the committee favors a permanent consolidation of all related housing agencies under one head, as Chairman Manasco, "it does not believe that the lending agencies, such as the Federal Housing Administration, which insures loans for private builders, and the agencies now placed under the administrative control of the NHA, or any other Federal agency whose primary function is to build houses with Federal funds and manage Federally-owned housing projects."

House Votes To Revive OPA But Senators Stall Action

Green Hails Truman Veto of Crippled OPA Measure

Washington, D. C.—Text of AFL President William Green's "hearty endorsement" of President Truman's "courageous veto" of the emasculated OPA Bill follows:

"The American Federation of Labor heartily endorses the President's courageous veto of the crippled O.P.A. bill.

"Congress failed the Nation once when it adopted this inadequate legislation. It is now on trial again and the people of the United States will act in judgment on its action.

"It is unthinkable that Congress should refuse to carry out promptly the President's recommendations for a year's extension of effective price control, with continued subsidies to hold down prices of essential foods and with authority to remove controls as soon as production of any commodity is sufficient to meet demand.

"Any other course would mean economic chaos in America. Inflation would take a terrible toll of the savings of the masses of our people. The welfare of our country would be imperiled. Labor would be cheated and robbed of their hard-earned wages by greedy profiteers. Labor unrest and interrupted production would once more engulf the nation.

"Therefore, we appeal to Congress to respond immediately and favorably to the President's urgent message."

U. S. Wage Control Ends; Schwellenbach Asks Truce

Washington, D. C.—Wage control flew out of the window along with price control—but with no damaging results to the American people. Chairman W. Willard Wirtz of the National Wage Stabilization Board declared that the existing pay controls had been "relegated to the past in a general stabilization policy and with the demise of OPA "all wage control is out completely."

The National Wage Adjustment Board, which handles wage cases in the construction industry, also announced it will withhold any action on pending cases.

In view of this situation, Secretary of Labor Schwellenbach appealed to labor and management to "avoid hasty action" on new contract negotiations until the future status of price control is determined by Congress.

"As a practical matter," he said, "it is now impossible for either management or labor to attempt to negotiate wage agreements if such agreements contemplate a relationship with the cost of living."

AFL leaders have declared that there will be no drive for a wage increase truce. It was said that temporary stabilization of wages is assured by more than 40,000 wage contracts still in force. One labor representative said the nation has nothing to fear from union demands in this emergency, but needed prompt protection from profiteers.

However, AFL President William Green made it clear that if Congress fails to enact an extension of price control strike for higher pay are bound to break out all over the country. He told a House Labor Subcommittee that by his action Congress has "turned the only bridge of stable transition to peaceful and uninterrupted full postwar production."

Food Prices and Rents Skyrocket As OPA Controls Are Abandoned

Washington, D. C.—Bearing out the warning of President Truman and AFL President William Green that removal of price controls would send prices soaring, the cost of living commodity markets of the Nation gave the American people their first full taste of unbridled inflation.

Monday, first day of abandonment of price controls since OPA came into existence a year ago, saw prices in the grain, meat and other farm products markets soar to the highest level in 17 to 27-year record highs.

The Western States Meat Packers Association announced a 10 percent rise in the business done by independent packers in nine Western States, effective today. Wages of 30 percent above selling prices on all grades of meat, and E. F. Forbes, president of the association, said prices of top grades will rise 30 percent.

Price of butter here in the Nation's capital jumped overnight to 94 and 96 cents a pound. Maryland and Virginia producers refused to discuss a 3-cent increase per quart.

Wheat jumped $2 a bale in New York and $5 a bale in New Orleans. Wheat in Chicago reached a 27-year high, up $2.50 a bushel. In Kansas City it rose in one day from $1.87 to $2.09, almost 12 percent.

Hogs rallied from $2.50 to $3.65 per hundredweight, an increase of 15 to 20 cents since Saturday.

A small number of choice steers in Chicago brought $22 a hundred pounds, the highest price since 1919 peak. Gains of 50 cents were recorded on many hundred pounds, or 29 percent in one day. This 4-cents-a-pound rise will be reflected in the cost of meat at meat counters retail counters, stabilization officials declared.

Eggs rose 50 cents, or 27 percent.

Frightening as were the reports of greatly increased food prices, they couldn't compare with the spectacular rise in rents.

No startling were the rent increases that followed the removal of rent controls at the OPA pellings. Gov. Maurice Tobin of Massachusetts, Acting Gov. Hugh Mitchell, New Jersey's Gov. Chauncey Sparks, Alabama, and Gov. Robert B. Blue, Iowa, issued executive orders to bring back rent controls. New York and the District of Columbia earlier had banned increases in rents by law.

Some other States prepared to take quick action to hold prevent rises.

In Connecticut, Gov. Raymond E. Baldwin said he was prepared to issue orders to halt rent gouging. Rent authority powers and penalties will be invoked by Governor Baldwin to provide emergency rent control laws if the situation becomes acute, despite the unconscionable action of landlords and Congress fails to take further rent control action."

Gov. John O. Pastore of Rhode Island said that if Congress failed to act and an emergency developed we would take State action.

Gov. Robert F. Proctor of Vermont said he would call a special session of the Legislature to protect all State of unbridled inflation.

Gov. Horace Hildreth of Maine declared that Legislature would take "appropriate action" if the situation were not clarified nationally. He called on Maine people to "join with fighting profiteering in the necessities of life, including rents."

The Real Estate and Property Owners Foundation announced to Washington that it would appeal local fair rent committees throughout the nation to hold rents to minimum levels.

Gov. Frank L. Lausch of Ohio appealed to the people of his State to "resist any strike or lockout over anything except the barest essentials."

Rents jumped in Dallas, Tex., and in Fort Worth, Tex., where a landlord a tenant his rent would be raised from $35 a month to $20 daily, or $600 a month. Rents increased in Atlanta, Ga., and the rental of his property from $30 to $200. One 20-unit apartment in Miami served notice that it would increase from $50 to $150. In Denver a Justice of the peace issued 1,000 blank notices for eviction under Colorado's 10-day eviction notice law, and 1,000 more were ordered as soon as the situation reported average rent increases of 33 1/3 percent.

Stirred by the widespread rental increases, OPA leaders cautioned all tenants to pay their rents as usual and refuse to pay the higher levies. They pointed out that in most States it would be up to the landlord to force an eviction notice could become effective. Landlords demanding rents are notified of rent increases to contact their area rent office or daily newspapers for information on the law in their communities.

The increase in food prices was first reflected in the sharp upward movement of the chain stores to hold the line. Retail prices jumped immediately early by OPA observers. How long they could continue to hold the line was problematical. From the view of nearing wholesale costs.

Reports were received at OPA of coconut bars selling for 41 a pound throughout the South, 50 cents above the OPA ceiling. Eggs New England went up 6 cents a dozen, poultry in the Memphis area rose from 40 cents to 52 cents a pound and lowgrade beef from 3 to 14 cents.

The Bureau of Labor Statistics reported that its wholesale price index, composed of 28 basic commodities, showed upward 7.7 points for the week ending with OPA's death. This compares with a rise of 2 points last week, and does not include whatever higher prices were reached in the five most important metals.

Riotous Price Boosts Hit Nation In Wake Of Truman Veto

Washington, D. C.—Responding to President Truman's appeal to act swiftly to prevent a riotous runaway of prices throughout the nation, the House of Representatives voted overwhelmingly to revive OPA for 20 days, but Senate red tape threatened to delay or defeat the Government of any authority to hold down the cost of living during the next week.

Alarmed at the booming increases in commodity prices and rents which followed the sudden demise of OPA, the House adopted by a 233 to 61 vote the temporary revival of price control in its original form. In the Senate, however, union-hating Senator O'Daniel of Texas took advantage of a procedural technicality to block action on the stop-gap legislation.

Under Senate rules, it is doubtful if a vote can be forced on the House resolution for several days, but Senator O'Daniel persists in his obstructive tactics.

The purpose of the resolution is to give Congress time to work out a more satisfactory OPA bill for the long haul. It is offered as a substitute for the weak and dangerous measure courageously vetoed by President Truman June 29, only a few hours before the legal existence of OPA ended.

Meanwhile, separate resolutions were introduced in both Houses to halt rent increases, but it appeared certain that these proposals would be referred to committee as a delaying tactic.

Immediately after President Truman vetoed the inflationary OPA extension bill, AFL President William Green issued a statement backing up his action and appealed to all American workers to bombard their Senators' and Congressmen with letters and telegrams demanding enactment of the price control bill. He urged by the President.

The resulting flood of mail and wires swamped congressional offices and left no doubt in the minds lawmakers who had believed the American people were indifferent to legislative maneuvers to raid their pocketbooks by forcing higher prices.

It is now certain that a majority in the House and Senate are ready to enact a more workable OPA bill as soon as technical delays are overcome.

Part of the change in sentiment was due to the refusal of the timid and conscientious price boosts which immediately followed the expiration of OPA. It appeared certain that appeals by President Truman to business would help to hold the line.

In many cities landlords jumped rents from 30 to 50 percent overnight, forcing luckless tenants to pay the higher rates or lose their homes.

While prices in chain stores declined in food lines, the general trend of life remained relatively stable at first, skyrocketing price boosts in wholesale food markets. Department store changes doomed efforts to hold the line. In the extended period of Wheat jumped to over $2 a bushel and cattle prices leaped to an all time high of $22 a hundredweight. Cotton and wool futures advanced sharply, making certain higher clothing prices if the trend is not halted.

Bereft of all legal protection against such uncontrolled profiteering, consumers in many areas were organizing buyers' strikes. But such efforts are only scattered and ineffective.

Truman's veto of the OPA extension bill was hailed as a ringing surprise to congressional leaders who had urged him to accept it as the only practical compromise. President boldly rejected this counsel and took the veto against the responsibility squarely on Congress.

As President Green said in his statement:

"Congress failed the nation once when it adopted this inadequate legislation. It is now on trial again and the people of the United States will act in judgment on its action."

WASHINGTON SENATORS SIGN UNION CONTRACT

Washington, D. C.—Clark Griffith, owner of the Washington baseball club, signed a contract with the Building Service Employees International Union, Local 82, AFL, which covers the ground keepers, ushers and maintenance workers at Griffith Stadium here.

Under terms of the contract, the employees who fall in the listed categories will receive a 50 percent wage increase, one day off a week and annual vacation with pay, John Gronchi, international vice president, signed for the union.